

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

by jugs and moulds
 otherland toilet sets, complete
 men leaf dessert services
 boards and sale
 handsome convolvulus and vintage jugs, &c.
Terms a/c sale. 10468

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HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Wednesday last, a young woman named Bean, in the service of Mr. Robert Johnson, residing at Darling Point, was in Sydney making purchases for herself and for a fellow-servant. A little after six o'clock in the evening she was walking along the footpath near as Baker's public-house, on Woolloomooloo Road, where, as it was getting dark and she almost a stranger to the road, she went in to obtain information in that regard. A man named Swain was in the public-house, and said to her he was going to Darling Point and he would show her the way. After they had proceeded a short distance, he volunteered to carry her two parcels, to which she consented. On arriving at the public-house, he invited her to light his pipe: shortly after passing which the young woman said, that as she now knew where she was she would not trouble him to accompany her any further, and she intended to take her parcels home. He then told her how, and attempted to take liberties with her, which she resisted, and after one or two ineffectual attempts to obtain possession of her goods she ran away. Before the young woman, however, it was too late, for he had sought to endeavour to regain the property, and for that purpose turned back to look for a policeman, and about eight o'clock left in with constable Hickey, to the residence of Alderman Egan, and the foregoing facts having been elicited in evidence, he was committed to take his trial for the offence. Bail was applied for and allowed—himself to be bound in the sum of £100, with two sureties, and twenty-four hours' notice of bail to be given to the Chief Inspector.

COMMITTEES.—On Saturday evening last, Richard Savage, a private of the 1st Regiment, went in plain clothes to the house of a Mrs. Baker, on the South Head Road, and inquired for a person who was lodging there. Mrs. Baker went upstairs to her lodger's room to inform him that some one was inquiring for him. Five minutes after Savage left the house a watch was missed by Mrs. Baker, which she left in the room below while she went upstairs with the message, and he of course was suspected of having taken it. When the watch was missed, Mrs. Baker called on her husband, and he was afterwards having taken the watch and pledged it for 4s. 6d. Yesterday he was committed by Mr. Day to take his trial for the offence.—A woman named Ellen Kingsley, who had for about a year been in the service of Mr. Malcolm, of York street, was yesterday last discharged. Mrs. Malcolm, seeing that her bundle was of much larger bulk than when she came to the house, and curious to know to demand the cause of its contents, when she found that several articles of her property were there stowed away: on her person, also, under her clothes, were found a petticoat, a pair of shoes, and a pair of stockings belonging to her employer. She was given into custody, and was yesterday committed for trial.—Charlotte Jolly was also yesterday committed to take her trial for stealing a sashpin, on the 14th of March last, the value of which was £10. Francis, and which on Tuesday last was found in the possession of a Mrs. Wallwork. Mr. Redman laboured to impress the Bench with an unfavourable opinion of some of the witnesses suggesting that they were not to be made up against his client, in order to screen themselves; but Mr. Campbell was of opinion that the evidence was quite sufficient to make it imperative on him to send the case to a jury, who were peculiarly qualified to consider the probability of Mr. Redman's suggestions.

COURT OF REQUESTS PRACTITIONERS.—In the course of the argument before the Supreme Court in the Criminal case of *James v. The State*, in connection with the case of John Minter Hart, attention was directed to the practice of the Court of Requests, in its Ten Pound Jurisdiction:—Non-professional agents of any kind or grade being allowed to practise before the Court, and a branch of the Court proceedings, while attorneys were expressly precluded from practising. The disclosure of this fact drew from Mr. Justice Dickinson a strong comment upon the injudicious nature of the practice, and an expression of surprise that a practice of this kind should have for its basis an Act of the Legislature. As far as our recollection goes, the object in passing the Act, for the practising in the Ten Pound Jurisdiction of the Court was, to guard suitors and defendants from the heavy taxation which the employment of professional men by litigious persons would impose upon them. The intended effect of this prohibition was that persons obliged and being sued in this Court, would be compelled to conduct their own cases. This, however, is not the case. The greater number of persons who are sued in this Court are agents who are ordinarily employed in the collection of accounts, and make the recovery of small debts as the process of the Court of Requests a part of their business as collectors. We do not know whether it is the practice of the Commissioner to require proof from a person acting in this way that he is the duly authorized agent of the actual plaintiff on the one hand, and the defendant of his assuming to act in this capacity is deemed sufficient. It has been stated to us that the latter practice prevails, and that such persons as are compelled to resort to this Court are forced to deal with the agents of the plaintiff advocates and attorneys who do business there. We notice these circumstances in order to point out the means which have been suggested to us for the removal of the evils attending this Court. We would suggest these:—First, that no persons shall be allowed to practise as agents without being regularly admitted by the Commissioner, and rendered liable to removal upon any well founded complaint, in the same manner as practitioners before the superior tribunals. Secondly, that the agent so admitted shall only be authorized to charge their principals according to a certain fixed scale, establishing a maximum of the attorney's authority, and approximated to the amounts involved in the several suits wherein such agents may be concerned.

THE COTTON EXPERIMENT.—We are much gratified to find that experiments in the growth of cotton continue to be made in this colony. We have now before us several pods, a sample of a quantity grown on land belonging to W. C. Bucknell, Esq., seen, on the banks of the All Saints River, near the mouth of the river, and Mr. Bucknell states that the produce is larger and finer than it was the first year; the land on which the plants stand is alluvial and good. These pods are remarkable for the beauty of their perfect form, and the size of the opening very fine of cotton wool; the cotton itself is very white, remarkably elastic, of sound strong fibre, long staple, and finer than the average American cotton imported into Liverpool. Another sample, from the same land, through these pods is, that the seeds are regularly ripened, being of full roundness, and heavy; more perfect indeed than any we have hitherto seen ripened in this colony. These facts, coupled with that of the trees having been in the ground two years (the winter of 1848 having been the most severe we have observed for many years), prove that the climate of this colony is well adapted to the cotton tree, and that produce of a first rate character may reasonably be looked for whenever the crop can be gathered before the plants have become set in by Mr. Bucknell informs us that his first original seed was of several varieties, and that he was determined to reduce his plants to known good varieties, and accordingly last season marked and removed all the plants which were not of the best quality. He did not agree with those of the Bourbons or the St. Land variety, as described by Ure in his treatise on cotton. Mr. B. is therefore of opinion that the sample now before us is confirmed to be the best of the kind, and promises to forward some of his seed to our office, in case parties like to try an experiment themselves. We find Mr. Bucknell has had a "cotton tree" made on the principle recommended by Ure, in his treatise, and that the same were well, cleansing the seed from the cotton admirably; the expense of the gin does not exceed five pence. It is so simple in its construction that it may be made by any experienced workman, and any child can work it after two hours' instruction; as it is moved by a treadle, and as the

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reluctance complied, but no one thinks so. One could have dreamed so still seeing the paragraph in question; for my own part, I unhesitatingly assert that during the whole period of negotiation, the value of the gold coin issued on the Southern-road, I have not had an angry word with any passenger, and as regards the luggage complained of in the latter part of your correspondent's complaint, the major part of the baggage belonged to the passengers, who were licensed to carry three more passengers than proceeded by it on the night in question; and the passengers, excepting your correspondent, are willing to verify the foregoing statement.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
Coachman.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

To the Editors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.
GENTLEMEN.—As there is some talk of a *Legal Standard* in the value of the gold coin issued as the subject of a standard of value seen fairly to have puzzled the seven wise men of Gotham, pray allow me to throw into the cauldron of Boeotian stupidity, two definitions of the word *Standard*, as it is used in the word *practical* men at the time of the resumption of cash payments in England. One said, that pound might be defined to be "A *senarius* value in reference to currency as compared with the value of the gold coin." Another said, "The standard is neither gold nor silver, but is something set up in the imagination, to be regulated by public opinion." As this last definition seems likely to be popular in the colony, especially among the *bona fide* men, may happen (lucky fellows) to be bank directors, permit me to quote an antithesis to the poison from the *Treatise* of the first Lord of Liverpool on the Colonies, and other subjects, authority unassailable on the question of the English standard, for it was under his administration that cash payments were resumed. It has been shown that in a country like Greece, the gold coin is not the standard, but to be the principal measure of property and standard coin, or as it were the sovereign archetype by which the weight and value of all other coins must be regulated. It is a measure of almost all the contracts and bargains, and by it as the measure of the price of all commodities bought and sold is adjusted and ascertained. The coins both of *silver* and *copper* are subordinate, subordinate to the gold coin, and the latter is the standard, may not be known to men who are more versed in the practice of getting their promissory notes discounted by the aid of Joint Stock Banks, than the standard weight of gold or measure of a sound currency, that British silver is *depreciated coinage*, *eye* and a degenerate coinage, to no less an extent than *ten per cent.* while the gold coinage is not so, but is issued at its full weight and market value, and thus the difference in the character of the British gold and silver coinage, is *deliberately* intended to keep the silver coinage a subordinate one, and *only applicable to retail payments and small contracts*. The gold coin is the standard of the English Mint and they will give you 60s. for it, but they coin it into 66s., exacting seigniorage of *exactly ten per cent.*; but take pound Troy of gold to the English Mint, and you will find that the gold coinage is *pure* gold reduce it to its standard value, give receipt for it, and return it to the owner, *no seigniorage weight for weight*, not charging him for its weight or seigniorage.

But, Gentlemen, is it not better to quote the opinions the Dutch may have, or any other nation than England upon a standard of value to us in an *English colony*. What can be said in favour of the gold or measure of Jean Crapaud, are in favour of a *gold or silver* standard, or even *platinum*, as Nicholas of Russia was. The question is simply *what is the English Legal Standard?* For an answer to this important question, I refer you to the *Encyclopædia* where practical men or theorists, to the *English Statute Book*, and to the works of every writer on the Currency since 1819, without exception. What a significant answer is that afforded by the *Encyclopædia*, and the *Statute Book* to English and English colonies, is that which is implied by the word *pound* is a *certain definite quantity of gold*, with a man upon it to determine its weight and fineness, and which is *not* a measure of value, but a measure of weight, and can mean nothing else, than the promise to pay the holder, when he demands it, *that definite quantity of gold*.

I am, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
PHILO. RICARDO.

June 13.

COLONIAL SPIRITS DUTIES HALVED.

To the Editors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.
GENTLEMEN.—The proposal now before the Legislative Council, to discontinue the duty of spirits imported into the colony from metropolitan colonies, growth, ought to be objected to on the following grounds:—

First.—As injurious to the revenue.

Second.—As operating against the growth of spirits in the colony, by reducing the price of spirits.

Third.—As affecting the health and moral habits of the people, by substituting the use of spirits as a beverage, instead of wine and beer.

Fourth.—As introducing in effect a protection to duty in favour of colonial products, much opposed by modern economists as to all governments of the present day.

The real grower of spirits (whoever he may be), does not seem to be aware that his friend, Mr. Martin, may be called on by some other party to use the same free trade arguments, which he has used to convince his friends imported spirits as well; and if they had as weight, pray what then would become of the colonial brandy-growers which this present Bill is intended to bring into existence? They would be obliged to stop their hands, and their operations stopped for ever; for it is well known that the colonial cannot compete with the European distiller, because his grain and grapes does not produce nearly the same quantity of spirits as the European.

I am your obedient servant,
A WINE GROWER.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

OUR WAR WITH GRECE.
(Times, March 6.)

THE latest Greek newspapers which have reached the consuls are the 15th of February, and the 1st of March. The Greek measures were still in full force, and the Greek Government still persevered in its system of passive resistance. But we learn by the *Acropolis* of the 15th of February, that on the following day, the 19th February, intelligence had been received at Athens of the acceptance of the mediation of France, and although communication on the subject had been suspended, it was expected that the cessation would take place on the following day, as a preliminary condition of the French mediation. If so, to the ports of Greece will have been subjected in the next month, an unparalleled influx of troops and the direct effect of extraordinary measures, as far as the claims themselves are concerned, is as null as we anticipated. Nothing whatever has been obtained in the way of compensation, and the claims have not been injured, and it will remain for Baron Gros, in his discretion, to determine what is the real value of these celebrated claims. What therefore, we are told that this question is not a question of principle, but a question of fact, meaning is to be attached to that word, these claims are valid and indisputable, the only settlement which this country is entitled to demand, if, on the contrary, the claims are frivolous and fictitious, it is an indelible disgrace to have attempted to exert force what is not recoverable by law. The opinion of Europe has been expressed with sufficient emphasis, and in favour of the official form. In Greece the diplomatic agents of seven European powers have protested against the illegal detention of insured vessels; even the illegitimate detention of the *Kilia* of Barbours, on the half of his brother *Kilia* of Barbours, and of the Greek ambassadors, have been received with sympathy and support.

It is scarcely worth while to notice the ridiculous and disclaimed Don Pacifico's story claims because he is a Jew. Don Pacifico may pay four pounds a piece for his writings, but at a far less price (according to the *Times*) he may be able to get his *two soup*, *adieu*, without exciting any prejudice.

of his claims to be a Jew, but because they are palpably false not because he is a Jew, but because he is an Englishman, and a very questionable British subject. His claims have nothing to do with this country, and they are of no reciprocal dependencies. They arose out of the engagements entered into by this man with a foreign power, and the manner of his own ludicrous statement put him altogether out of count.

We were to the subject, however, chief for the purpose of considering the ulterior political consequences of these measures, and should not have allowed ourselves to be bamboozled by the public into believing that although these claims are in themselves false and contemptible, yet that Lord Palmerston had found means to turn them to some political object, and to bring about a bloodless ascendancy of Russia in the East. We are only one capable of connecting two political ideas to show how this transaction can be turned to the injury of Russia, any more than to our own advantage. We have no doubt, however, to demonstrate that it has proved in all aspects peculiarly injurious to the interests as most bound to protect, and to the political interests we were ill now supposed to pursue.

Porte, under "the positive and peremptory orders of Her Majesty's Government," Mr. Wier's description of his instructions to the British Ambassador, and the British merchants and the Greek trading and maritime population. The Government has in degree suffered, for, on the contrary, it has secured assurances of support, both domestic and foreign, and has been able to draw from it; but considerable private losses have been sustained, with no corresponding advantage to any one. In some of the ports of the Eastern coast of Greece, the partial cessation of business has led to a considerable loss of employment, and many have been thrown out of work, the sailing men have ceased or starved; and we have no doubt that we shall bear the cost of this extraordinary suspension of affairs, in places where we are so sorely interested. The Government has incurred losses which will fall eventually on British houses. Such houses, having no notice or means of avoiding these embarrassments, are bound to have far stronger claims for compensation than the Government, by whose set they are likely to suffer, than are to be found in the walls of Don Pacifico. In Greece the Government has incurred losses, and the private losses on the public account as far as they can be ascertained, and throughout the commercial and political circles of the kingdom the most honorable resolution has prevailed to resist the Government's policy, and to guard against danger. The mercantile class, therefore, who is most directly connected with this country, precisely that which has suffered most by its operations.

There are political considerations of a vast and permanent character are not wanting to complete this astounding exhibition of arrogant blindness. The Eastern question which so long engaged the serious attention of all Great Britain, and which has been so far as the policy of this country is concerned in our desire to prevent Russia from acquiring an undivided and absolute ascendancy over the East, and to secure through its inability, and the Greek position, the independence of the religious and political sympathies. For this reason we have down to the assistance of Porte when it was hard pressed; for so long as the principle of Greek independence, proclaimed, in 1827, the principle of Greek dependence, and concurred with France and Russia in assuming the protection of the Greek State. On the one hand we profess to defend the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and that is of the Ottoman rule in Europe and Asia; on the other hand we espoused the cause of Greek independence and general liberty, and we have been so long engaged in the unmindful of the claims of the Government on the Christian Powers. It is impossible to read Mr. McFarlane's book on the present condition of Turkey without conceiving serious doubts as to the wisdom of the policy pursued at Constantinople, but till now no one had so repudiated the principles of the treaty of 1830 in our relations with Athens.

There are recent incidents have contributed to persuade the Government of the dominion of King Otto and the throne of the Sultan, that policy of England is no longer favourable to them and their cause; and the immediate result has been a complete cessation of aid for countenance and support. The insurance of the Ionian Isles had in its origin the spirit of the Greek nationality, and the severity with which it was repressed has been the cause of the Greek feeling. Shortly afterwards Admiral Parker's operations were hailed with delight by Porte, while they were looked upon as a triumph by every Christian Power. A full and complete acquiescence in the policy of British fleet and to share the spoil, as a touch of ignominy was to spare our gallies sailors. Throughout the East the impression was created that the policy of the Government is that we have adopted a line of hostility to their Sovereign and their race, and we have identified ourselves entirely and exclusively with their Mussulman oppressors, and that we have abandoned the claims due to all the designs which the Russian Cabinet may entertain on these countries, their Christian inhabitants; and we declared our intention to continue that the effect of this hostile and complete cessation of aid, renounce and destroy the whole policy followed by this country in the Greek question for upwards of 20 years—begun by Mr. Canning, continued by Lord Palmerston, and confirmed by the treaty of London, continued by Lord Palmerston in the choice of King Otto, the appointment of the Regency, and the negotiation of the foreign loan, until, after all the gradual steps, we have arrived at the total termination of that British influence in Greece which it had been our object to found, to solidify, and to perpetuate, as the best guarantee of the independence of the Greek State, the best rampart against the natural propensity of Russian sympathies amongst a conquered people. Such is the strict and undeniable position of the Government, and in the 1850 Great Britain drove the Greek nation to seek for protection against herself at the hands of Russia, and the result has been announced and undid what she had been striving to effect in Greece for 25 years, she left us and undisputed field to that ascendancy of Russia or France in Greece which she had long endeavoured to combat or to share.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEBRUARY
(From the Times.)

Mr. Scott wished to put a question to the Secretary to the Treasury relative to steam communication with the Australian colonies, subject which had been more or less before the House for some time last year. He said that a contract had been entered into between the Government and a company for establishment of that communication, and asked to ask whether such a contract had been made.

Mr. Hayter replied, that in the last communication he had with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject, he distinctly understood that the Government had not yet been accepted by the Government. He was aware that measures were in contemplation for establishing the communication, which the hostile feeling, and the consideration of the Government. He regretted that (as we understood) in consequence of the illness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the subject was not yet taken into consideration on the subject as he could have wished to do.

EMIGRATION.

Mr. Scott's question in relation to a statement contained in the report from the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, on Crown Lands, dated 2nd, 1849. That report stated that a statement sent out to New South Wales in an emigration in the course of last year; and complained that not only were convicted felons sent by the Home Government, but that the transportation of such persons, whose

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SHIP, SAMUEL BODDINGTON

ALL accounts against this vessel
to be rendered in duplicate by to-
morrow (Saturday), to
J. B. and G. W. Circular
10443

TO PUBLICATIONS.
ANY person having a business
purpose, of any bear of a cash pur-
by sending per letter, pre-paid, to
Herald Office.
N.B. Would have no objection of the
with any applicant that has been refused

CEDAR.
THE highest market price given
good Cedar—cash on delivery.
10447

JOHN MACMARRA,
Queen's

COALS.
WANTED, about 40 tons
Apply immediately to
JOHN MACMARRA,
Queen's

CATTLE WANTED
WANTED TO PURCHASE
Cash, about
1000 HEAD
of well bred and fairly assorted cattle.
ference will be given to a herd now lying
in the Burnet or Wide Bay district.
Apply to
JOHN GRAHAM,
8, Jam. and St.

June 12.

STORE WANTED.
WANTED, a moderate sized store
a tolerably central situation. To
a street not required. Address to
Herald Office, stating particulars, and
amount of rent.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a
merican's general license. Ap-
Mr. BOYLE, Britannia Arms, Brickfield

WANTED TO purchase, a Fire
Safe. Apply to Mr. PEARCE,
George-street.

TO MILLERS.
WANTED for the country, a
capable of working a small
engine, a person who could make any
repairs would be preferred; to such, a
salary will be given, and good refer-
ences. Apply at the Corporation Inn,
quite the Haymarket, George-street.
This advertisement will not be repeated

WANTED, a smith and hammer
Apply to the undersigned,
JOHN KEAREY,
Coach Factory, Pitt-street.

June 14.

WANTED, a man cook; none
apply but those who understand
business and bring good references. A
the Star Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a female servant as
and to assist in the house. No
respectable references required. Apply to
MARSA, 247, Black's building, Cast-
street.

WANTED, a respectable female
Housemaid, to a person who
stands up to work liberal wages will
Apply to Mr. LAWRENCE, No. 2, Col-
Bridge-street.

WANTED—A gardener. Ap-
JAMES SPENCER, Solicitor, 219, El-
street, Sydney.
June 14.

WANTED, a Single Man that
the town well, then will rec-
cart and work in the Store.
G. FREDDY,
10431 205, Castlereagh

FIVE POUNDS REWARD
STOLEN or strayed, from HUTCHIN-
Farm, Brindley, on or about the 25th
of April last, a Black fly, branded
near shoulder, the B not very legible
small white star in forehead, mid eye
near hind foot white; also is broken, and
feet quiet, and supposed to be in fact
above reward will be paid if stolen, or
fiction of the offenders; and one per-
strayed in delivery; and one per-
Brindley; or to Mr. ROBERT BAYLY, Bel-
Tarrant's, Campbelltown.

ONE POUND REWARD.
A PARCEL, addressed to Mr. C.
A Yess, having been dropped
Campbelltown mail, on Tuesday night
between Ashurst's Inn and Liverpool; if
small white star in forehead, mid eye
above reward on delivering it to Mr. H.
White House, George-street, Sydney;
or Mr. ROBERT WILLING, Liverpool; or
or CHARLES MORRIS, Campbelltown.

TO LET, those spacious and
Wharf Store opposite Campbell as
tenant, consisting of three floors, with
9074 MANTYN AND CO.

TO LET, those Extensive Pen-
Pitt-street, known as GILL'S B B
near; they are suitable for a first-rate
Hotel, or a Merchant's residence and
business. Apply to Messrs. L. and S.
on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET, situation on
Hill, containing 6 rooms, and a
yard, offices, &c. Terms—55 Gili-
N.B.—One of the rooms is very
being about 30 feet by 14 feet. Apply
GARRON TAYLOR, Church Hill.

TO LET, an old-established
House, doing a first-rate Business
trially situated, in Sydney, and sur-
granted for the ensuing year. Further
information on application to
THOMAS FARRELL,
10464 Spirit Merchant, 450, George

HOUSE TO LET, in Lyons' Ter-
H recently occupied by the late
M'Crae, of which immediate possession
be had. Apply to Mr. SAMUEL LLOYD,
George-street.

TO LET, a dwelling house contain-
eight rooms and a kitchen, sit-
Woolloomooloo-street, Sydney, at the
Mary's Cathedral, and near the em-
Government Domain.
Apply to Mr. M. CATLE Pitt-street;
Dr. BLAKE'S; or to Mr. SPENCER, 8,
280, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a Cottage, on the
Hills, rent moderate. Apply to
HILL, Queen-street, surry Hills.

TO BE LET, with possession
9th July, two comfortable flat
Verandah House, adjoining Toxteth
the Glebe Road, containing six rooms
store-room, besides detached kitchen, a
van's room, coach-house, hay-rick, and
Buck House has a garden in front, at the
and back, well trenched; commands a
ful prospect of Pyrmont and Johnson's
and has a magnificent and air-re-falling
and upwards, the rich swamp near the
apply to C. M. PERRY, George-street.
Bridges-street.

PADDOKS TO LET, and
Swamp Land on Cock's River
paddocks adjoining Annandale, on the
matta-road, adjoining nearly fifty ac-
well watered. Also, in allusion of the
and upwards, the rich swamp near the
River, suitable for market gardens. A-
Mr. FRIDLE, Macquarie-street North

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